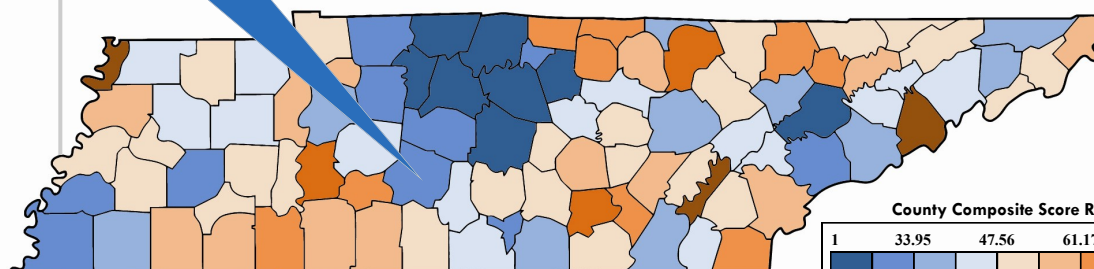


The Status of Women in Tennessee Counties

SNAPSHOT: MAURY COUNTY

2012



County Composite Score Ranges



Ranges defined as 0.5 standard deviations from the mean score of 47.56.

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Population (2010): 80,956

Pop. Density: 113/square mile

Seat of Government: Columbia

Largest City: Columbia

COUNTY	Rank	INDICATOR SCORES & RANKINGS	DATA	RANK
Robertson	6	Employment and Earnings Composite	33.40	16 ▲
Knox	7	Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females*	\$29,842	25 ▼
Smith	8	Wage Gap (Female Earnings as a Percentage of Male Earnings)	72.25%	69 ▲
Williamson	9	Female Labor Force Participation Rate (Ages 20-64)	72.0%	10 ▲
Moore	10	Female Unemployment Rate (Ages 20-64)	7.4%	31 ▼
Montgomery	11	Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	37.9%	32 ▲
Trousdale	12	Economic Autonomy Composite	31.13	13 ▲
Blount	13	Women-owned Businesses Percent of Total	22.8%	58 ▼
Madison	14	Percent of Females with 4-Year Degree or More (Age 25+)	16.0%	23 ▼
Maury	15	Percent of Females with High School Diploma or Equivalent (Age 25+)	83.9%	16 ▼
Shelby	16	Female High School Dropout Rate	0.69%	84 ▼
Dickson	17	Percent of Women Uninsured (65 and under)	14.5%	26 ▼
Tipton	18	Percent of Females Below Poverty Level	14.0%	10 ▼
Hamilton	19	Percent of Female-Headed Households with Children in Poverty*	35.4%	14 ▲
Humphreys	20	Rate of Pregnancy for Girls Age 15-19 per 1000*	69	84 ▼
Cumberland	21	County Overview: Maury County women have seen a large number of indicators decline in relative rankings, but still compare quite well in most. Of note, women in Maury are among the least likely to suffer from poverty or lack health insurance in the state, and achieve high academic scores, despite a dip in degrees held since 2000. Local women have also shortened the wage gap between genders, are managing more businesses, are more likely to participate in the workforce than most of their peers, and benefit from relatively modest unemployment rates, which are comparable across genders.		
Washington	22			
Fayette	23			
Sevier	24			

Up from 20th

Note: all figures are based on estimates formed from sample data and are subject to sample error and rounding.

* The American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual demographic survey of the U.S. It provides the detailed demographic, economic and housing data that was once supplied by the Decennial Census Long Form. The ACS has a smaller sample so combines several years' data to produce multi-year estimates. Due to the small sample size there is an increased margin of error in many less populated counties for this indicator.

** The 2005 County by County figures were based on a sample of girls age 10-19, whereas the 2012 report reflects the population of girls age 15-19.

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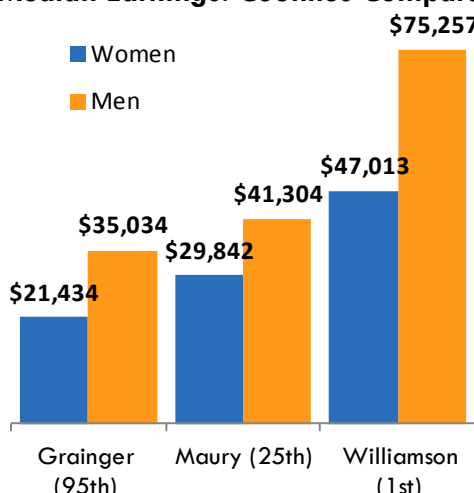
‡ Estimates are too unreliable or not available to be included in composite calculations. Any figure shown is an estimate for the reader's benefit only.

The Status of Women in: Maury County

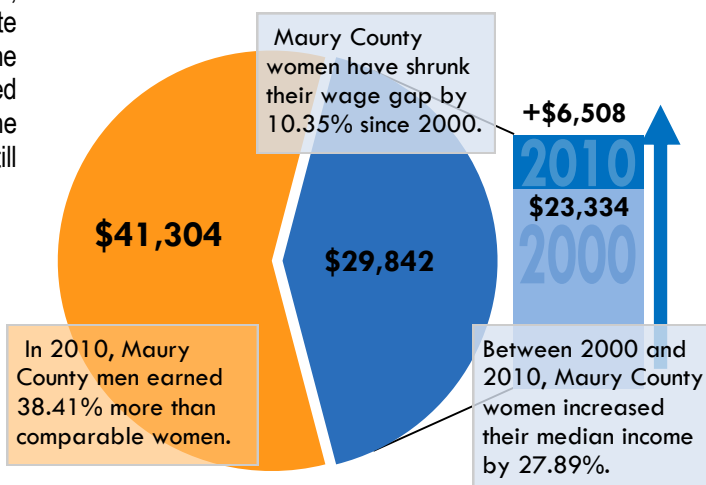
◆ Earnings

Maury County women earned a median income of \$29,842 in 2010, having added \$6,508, or 27.89 percent, to their wages since 2000. This rate was somewhat slow and resulted in a decrease of nine ranks, to 25th, in this indicator. Male wages increased at only 9.6 percent, however, falling well behind the inflation rate of 26.6 percent for this period, but still ranked 23rd in the state among their male peers.

Median Earnings: Counties Compared



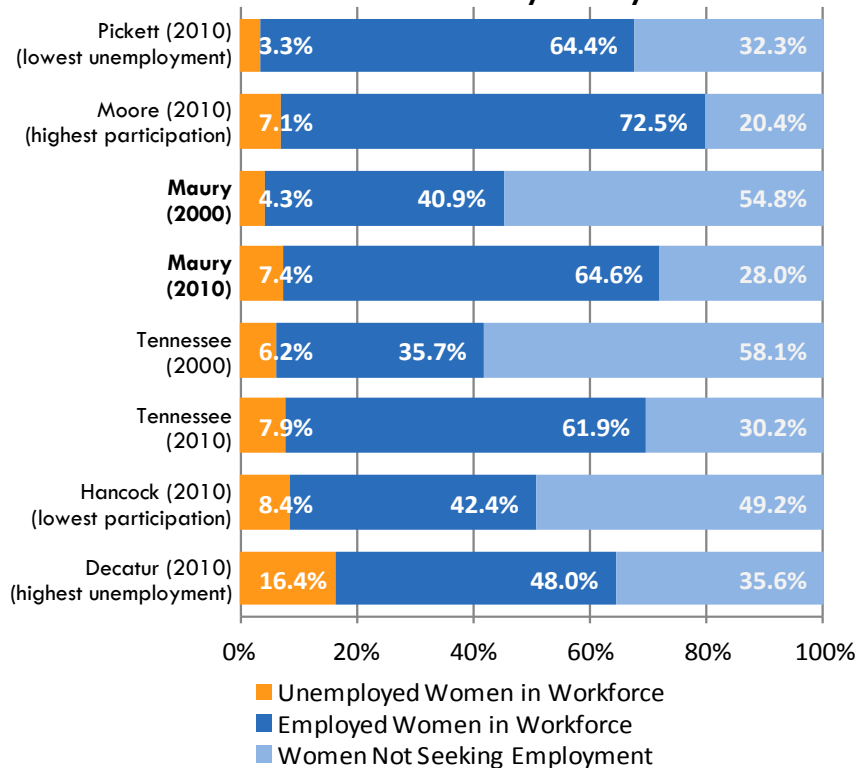
Median Earnings and the Wage Gap, 2000-2010



Following such sluggish male wage gains, women shortened the wage gap between genders in Maury County by 10.35 percent. This brought Maury up to 69th, from 93rd, in this indicator, but local women continue to earn only 72.25 percent of their male counterpart's wages. This is 4.75 percent less than the statewide rate suggests, and corresponds to a continuing disparity of \$11,462 every year.

◆ Employment

Workforce Access for Women By County and Year



Workforce participation among women in Maury County has improved by 26.8 percent since 2000, and local women continue to lead much of the state in this category with a rate of 72 percent in 2010. This not only surpasses the state rate of 69.8 percent, but also resulted in an increase in rank, from 19th to 10th.

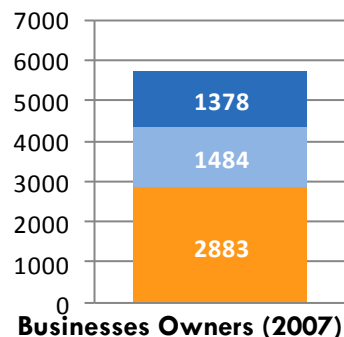
As of 2010, men were 10.6 percent more likely to participate in Maury's labor pool, and women with children under the age of six were estimated to participate at the lower rate of 69.9 percent.

As many more women have joined the local labor pool, more have also become unemployed; Maury women were 3.1 percent more likely to be searching for work in 2010 than in 2000. This has caused Maury to drop from 12th to 31st in this indicator, but the rate continues to compare favorably with the statewide figure of 7.9 percent.

Men in Maury are just 0.1 percent less likely to be unemployed—a statistical tie—and only 6.4 percent of women with young children are jobless.

The Status of Women in: Maury County

■ Female Owned ■ Joint-Owned
■ Male Owned



Maury County women have made great gains in managerial presence since 2000. Countywide, 12.2 percent more managers are now female, rising dramatically to 32nd from 63rd, and outperforming state estimates by nearly two percent.

Women are also estimated to control a slightly larger share of the businesses in the county. However, growth was small enough in this category to cause Maury to drop five ranks, to 58th.

Women now own a stake in 49.8 percent of all firms in Maury County, when including joint-owned businesses, and employ over 3,100 local workers.

Women At Work

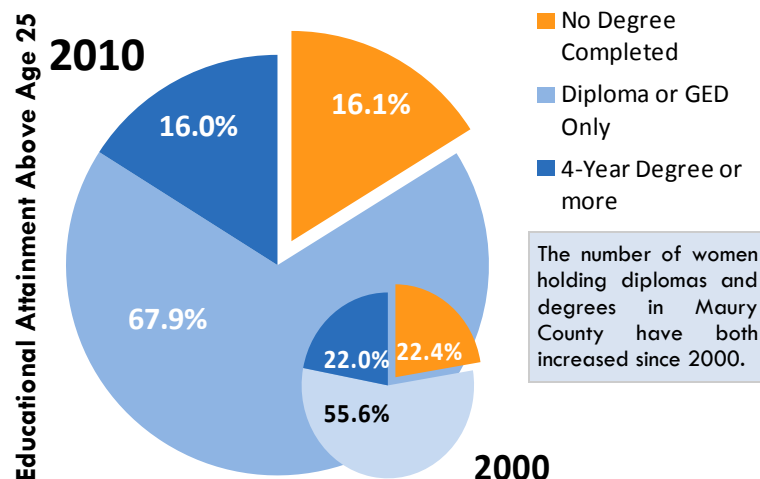
Business Management

The incidence of female managers in Maury County increased significantly between 2000 and 2010, from 25.7% to 37.9%.

Business Ownership

The percentage of women business owners in Maury County also increased, from 19.9% to 22.8%, between 2000 and 2007.

Education



Women in Maury have slipped in academic rankings since 2000, but still compare rather favorably.

The proportion of women holding four year degrees has decreased by 6 percent. However, this rate continues to outmatch many counties, resulting in a smaller drop in this indicator than might be expected, from 6th to 23rd.

In contrast, the percentage of women holding diplomas increased in the county by 6.3 percent, but this rate also compared somewhat poorly and result in a slip of three ranks, to 16th.

Teenage girls in Maury dropped out of high school at a rate of 0.69 percent during the 2011-12 school year, ranking 84th in the state.

Living

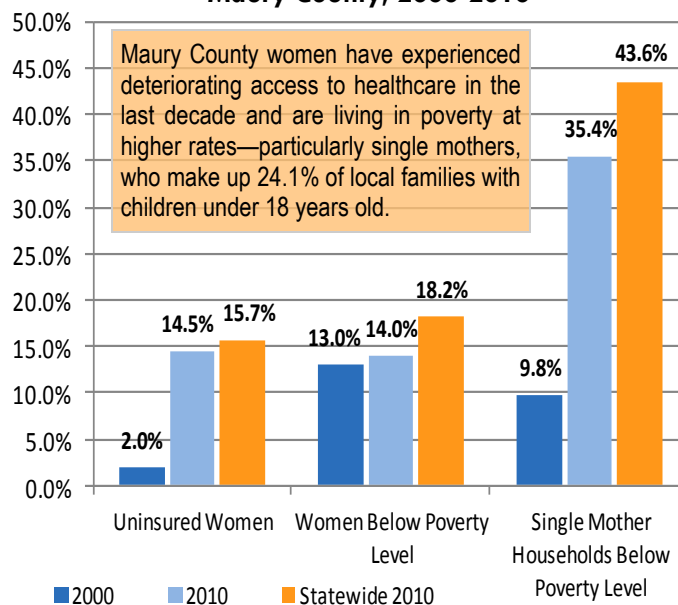
Between 2000 and 2010, women in Maury County saw a decrease in health care access as well as an increase in poverty rates.

More specifically, women in the county were more than seven times as likely to be uninsured in 2010 as they were in 2000. This resulted in a drop from 3rd to 26th in this indicator, which ranks just 0.8 percent better than the statewide rate of 15.7 percent.

Poverty has increased as well, though, when compared to the experiences of women across the state, Maury continues to perform favorably in these categories—women are ranked 10th overall and the subgroup of single mothers ranks 14th—both improved from 2000 rankings of 16th and 53rd, respectively.

Despite posting competitive numbers when compared to their peers, local single mothers have seen a dramatic increase in poverty rates. Local data shows that one in three single mothers lived in poverty in 2010, and that single mothers are twice as likely to live in poverty as the average women in Tennessee or Maury County.

Health and Poverty Indicators for Women: Maury County, 2000-2010



About the Council and this Report

The **Status of Women in Tennessee Counties** report offers an economic profile of women in each county of Tennessee and examines how women's rights and equality vary among the counties. The report presents data and overall rankings in two categories of women's economic status: employment and earnings and economic autonomy. Indicators of women's status in each category make up the composite rankings of the counties.

The employment and earnings section presents data on women's annual earnings, the earnings gender gap, female labor force participation rate, the female unemployment rate, and the percent of management occupations held by women.

The economic autonomy section includes information on the percentage of businesses owned by women, educational attainment levels, percentage of women with any kind of health insurance, percentage of women living in poverty and percentage of single female-headed households living in poverty, the female high school dropout rate and the teen pregnancy rate.

The **Tennessee Economic Council on Women** was created in 1998 by the Tennessee General Assembly to assess Tennessee women's economic status. The Council develops and advocates solutions to address women's needs in order to help women achieve economic autonomy. In setting its priorities, the Council selects issues that are timely and likely to result in positive changes for women.

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Visit the Economic Council on Women at www.tennesseewomen.org

SOURCES	
Employment and Earnings	
Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics' *
Wage Gap (Female Earnings as Percent of Male Earnings)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics'
Female Labor Force Participation Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Female Unemployment Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Occupation by Sex and Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months for Full-Time, Year-Round Civilian Employed Population, 16 year and older'
Economic Autonomy	
Women-Owned Businesses Percent of Total	U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners 'Statistics for All U.S. Firms by Industry, Gender, Ethnicity, and Race...' † ‡
Percent of Females with 4-Yr Degree or More (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Percent of Females with High School Diploma (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Female High School Dropout Rate	Tennessee Department of Education, 2011-2012 School Year
Percent of Women Uninsured (65 or under)	U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates
Percent of Women Below Poverty Level	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months'
Percent of Female-headed Households with Children in Poverty	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families' *
Rate of Pregnancy for Girls 15-19 (per 1000)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Fertility' *

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